Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2013-01

Kasugamycin

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has received applications to register technical grade kasugamycin and the end-use product Kasumin 2L Bactericide for use in Canada on fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8-09), pome fruits (Crop Group 11-09) and walnuts.

The evaluation of these kasugamycin applications indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with their proposed uses are acceptable. Details regarding these applications can be found in Proposed Registration Decision PRD2012-30, *Kasugamycin*, posted to the Health Canada website on November 27, 2012.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for kasugamycin is being conducted via PRD2012-30. Information regarding the proposed MRLs can be found in Sections 3.5 and 7.1. Supporting field trial residue data are provided in Appendix 1, Table 4. The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for kasugamycin in accordance with the guidance found in PRD2012-30.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs for kasugamycin are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Kasugamycin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Kasugamycin	3-*O*-[2-amino-4-[(carboxyiminomethyl)amino]-2,3,4,6-tetradeoxy-α-D-arabino-hexopyranosyl]-D-chiro-inositol monohydrochloride hydrate	0.2	Pome fruits (Crop Group 11-09)
		0.1	Fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8-09)
		0.04	Walnuts

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the PCPA, both for pesticides or food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the crop field trials used to generate residue chemistry data.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for kasugamycin in Canada with corresponding American tolerances. American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide.

Currently, there are no Codex MRLs[1] listed for kasugamycin in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Pome fruits (Crop Group 11-09)	0.2	Not Established	Not Established
Fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8-09)	0.1	0.04[a]	Not Established
Walnuts	0.04	Not Established	Not Established

[a] There is no U.S. registration as of September 1, 2005.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for kasugamycin up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.